FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CZECHOSLOVAK, POLISH PAPERS COMMENT ON SENATE SALT II DEBATE

VECERNIK: Kissinger Promotes 'Chaos'

Au061553 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 2 Aug 79 p 2 AU

["(Ili)"-signed commentary in the column "A Word on Today": "The 'Parasites' of SALT?"]

[Text] Possibly the verbal context in the headline is too unusual, but in connection with the present debate in the U.S. Senate committees, it is perhaps sufficiently apt for all those who, like some horsetraders, would like to abuse the Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons, SALT II, by approving new and far-reaching U.S. armament programs aimed exactly against the partner to the treaty--the Soviet Union. The startling thing is that even former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has joined the line of those--in the true sense of the word--SALT parasites who are today giving it their, shall we say, contingent approval with his statement in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Surely some time ago he was flattered when the American side called him the "architect" of SALT I, the first agreement with the USSR, which limited strategic defensive weapons and provided scope for a further, SALT II, agreement. Today one could get the impresion that the "architect" is aginst the "project"--because, in fact, Kissinger has expressed his support for the SALT II treaty with so many allegedly inevitable preliminary conditions that his assurances about interest in peaceful coexistence with the USSR sound insincere, to say the least. Even today Kissenger knows how to influence American political figures by his opinions and obviously he, himself influenced by that fact, is urging the American Government to submit to the Congress, simultaneously with and in addition to the SALT II ratification, a thorough armament program, which would forever gurantee American military supremacy over the Soviet Union. Moreover, in the future phase of the implementation of the SALT II agreement Kissinger "misses" some kind of regularity in checking on the Soviet Union's intentions regarding practically all areas of the world and all problems of international relations; and so he is demanding that the Carter government carry out at least twice a year such a "check"--and, let us add at once, an unheard-of, an unacceptable "check." Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger somehow does not even want to recall his own experience from the dialog with the Soviet Union, experience showing that never has such a form of pressure benefited American-Soviet relations and that such open meddling in the USSR's internal affairs merely delays progress in the deepening of mutual peaceful relations between the two great powers with different sociopolitical systems. Such a seasoned diplomat as Henry Kissinger surely has to know how to appreciate the advantages of the elements of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, such as its principle-mindedness, flexibility, goodwill and willingness to conduct constructive dialog, for they had also helped him in his endeavors to achieve a fruitful period of Soviet-American postwar cooperation at the beginning of the 1970's.

By his statement in the Senate Henry Kissinger has not accrued any merit for unambiguous support for the significant disarmament agreement, SALT II. It can be said that, on the contrary, by his reservations regarding the SALT II treaty, he has contributed--like many a less capable and less influential figure--to the chaos in the heads of American political executives, who will have to make an unambiguous decision one way or another. The only thing is that the SALT II treaty also needs unreserved support in the United States, if it is to be really effective.

Changes for Passage Discussed

AU061534 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 4-5 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary: "Debates Are Continuing"]

[Text] It is hard to stand Washington in August, which is hot and humid, which is why congressional vacations begin in the first week of that month. It often happens that discussions in committees are broken off in the middle of a word in the hope that one will find it easier to collect one's thoughts in September. That is what is now taking place in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the present course of SALT II hearings has been much calmer than people had expected as recently as last June.

The administration and especially Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown presented in a cool and meaningful manner the reasons why the SALT II accord should be adopted in its present form. There were political and military reasons: political, because the stability of the political situation in the world will be enhanced and the security of the two great powers and their allies will gain in strength; and military, because neither side can count on obtaining one-sided superiority. The opponents of the SALT II accord have been warned that there is no armament measure that the Soviet Union would not be able to match. The rejection of the SALT II accord would signify for the United States a new round of nuclear armament, which would not change the degree of security.

Opposition to the SALT II accord continues to be strong. The opponents are asking for changes in the provisions of the accord as well as for amendments, additions and reservations. However, no specific proposals to that effect have been submitted as yet. During the progress of the Senate debate it has been noted that the appraisal of the chance of the accord being ratified is slightly more optimistic, and that, despite the fact that the President still lacks the necessary votes to obtain a two-thirds majority in the Senate.

It is said that oil difficulties have obscured the SALT issue in the United States thus making it more difficult to make political capital out of cold war and armament demagogy. That is why one may assume that the SALT II accord could be in force even this year. However, that will not mean that the great debate on the subject of the future of the strategic dialog and East-West relations is over.

TRYBUNA LUDU on Improved Atmosphere

AU061702 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Aug 79 P 2 AU

[PAP report: "Ratification Debate in the Senate--SALT II Accord Is Consistent With U.S. National Interests"--passages in capitals printed in boldface type]

[Text] PAP, WASHINGTON--EDITOR STANISLAW GLABINSKI WRITES: ONE FEELS IN WASHINGTON THAT THE ATMOSPHERE THAT HAS BEEN CREATED AROUND THE RATIFICATION DEBATE IN THE U.S. SENATE IN CONNECTION WITH THE SALT II ACCORD IS DECIDEDLY GOOD.

The course of that debate is much more favorable for the ratification than had been initially expected. The opponents of ratification have produced no new arguments and, save for very few exceptions, are decidedly unable to make a move because, as you know, in view of the general public support for the SALT II accord and international detente, an open act against the process of disarmament would amount to political suicide.

THIS IS WHY EVEN THE FAMILIAR OPPONENTS OF SALT BEGIN EVERY SPEECH BY ASSERTING THAT THEY SUPPORT DISARMAMENT AND WHAT THEY MERELY WANT IS TO "IMPROVE" THE SALT II ACCORD.

All important politicians, diplomats, social leaders and even military officials declared their support for the ratification of the accord during the ratification debate and during the hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Forces Committees.

WASHINGTON COMMENTATORS AND OBSERVERS ARE INCREASINGLY CERTAIN THAT THE ACCORD WILL BE RATIFIED NEXT FALL. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE SENATE WILL ADD A RIDER TO THE RATIFICATION DOCUMENT ASKING THE ADMINISTRATION TO IMMEDIATELY BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS ON THE NEXT ACCORD, SALT III, AND TO CONDUCT THOSE NEGOTIATIONS IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE NUMBER OF BALLISTIC MISSILES HELD BY THE TWO SIDES IS FURTHER REDUCED--THIS TIME TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT--AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, WHICH WILL NO DOUBT BE THE VERY BEGINNING OF THE EIGHTIES.

Speaking at a press conference, Alan Cranston, deputy leader of the Democratic majority in the U.S. Senate, said that the discussion in the Senate committees on the accord had disclosed the groundlessness of the "arguments" of its opponents, who had not been able to supply evidence that would create response throughout the country. The speeches made by representatives of the administration by political and social leaders and by military officials have proved, A. Cranston said, that THE SALT ACCORD IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE U.S. NATIONAL INTERESTS AND WILL NOT HARM U.S. SECURITY.

CZECHOSLOVAK PAPER: DETENTE DEPENDS ON WESTERN ATTITUDE

AU032048 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Basis of European Peace"]

[Excerpts] We can say that the main result of the Helsinki conference is primarily the fact that a new system of relations has begun to operate on the European Continent since the signing of the Final Act. No European states or government is orienting its foreign policy today toward war. It is a great success of the European nations, a convincing proof of detente in Europe....

After more than 2 years since the signing of the Final Act, the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the CSCE participant states was held, a meeting which confirmed the efforts made by everybody to deepen the process of detente and also the general resolve to implement the stipulations of the Final Act. Other suggestions were also agreed on during the meeting: for instance the suggestion to work out acceptable methods of peacefully settling disputes among the states participating in the all-European conference, to prepare a European scientific forum and to develop economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation in the Mediterranean.

Thus the relations among European states have embarked on a peaceful path. We can even state that peace in Europe is acquiring increasingly firmer and more reliable foundations. Naturally, that does not mean that all dangers have been overcome. And the greatest danger to European peace is feverish armament.

The armed forces of two military-political groupings of states are concentrated and stand against each other in Europe. The danger of this lies in the NATO countries' efforts to achieve military supremacy on the continent. The actions and programs implemented by NATO to strengthen its combat potential in Europe contradict the political commitments adopted by NATO states together with the other states participating in the European conference by signing the Final Act.

From this it quite logically follows why the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries insist that political detente should be transferred into the military sphere. The questions of military detente today are acquiring a decisive significance in the battle for further consolidating peace in Europe. Should one succeed in solving those questions, Europe's further progress toward peace will be insured for many years to come. Should one not succeed, then detente would be blocked and would perhaps even experience a setback.

Today, with the SALT II agreement already signed, we can logically ask: Could that event have taken place if the Helsinki agreements were not in existence? The road toward SALT II would have quite certainly been far more difficult and protracted. The detente movement was the catalyst, the impulse for concluding the SALT II negotiations.

For almost 6 years the negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have been going on in Vienna. They, too, came into being on the initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Deplorably, the Vienna negotiations are not yielding any progress; they are at a standstill and are only marking time. In the effort to set the negotiations into motion the socialist countries have submitted various proposals, including in them the substantial elements of the Western position as much as possible. But the Western partners are persistently voicing skepticism and looking for senseless "tricks" and "traps."

Can detente cross the borders of Europe? Yes, it can and it must. Detente will become universal only when the West stops assisting the most reactionary racist regimes, when the West stops supporting those who are guilty of aggression and thus of evoking tension.

The socialist countries fully respect and implement the stipulations of the Final Act. That was emphatically confirmed by the Warsaw Pact member countries' proposals, both at the Moscow session of the Political Consultative Committee and at the meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs in Budapest. However, the West has not yet responded to the proposal to convene a conference that should be attended by all European countries, the United States and Canada. It could discuss specific steps for further easing the tension in the military sphere.

The CSSR had emphatically shared the efforts to convene the Helsinki conference. And after the signing of the Final Act it then approached responsibly the implementation of its stipulations.

ZHIVKOV, MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL TALK NEAR VARNA 6 AUGUST

AU061822 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkow today met with Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal at the Eksinovgrad residence. During their talk the two leaders briefed each other on the implementation of the the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and 13th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Comrades Zhivkov and Tsedenbal noted with satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries are constantly developing and strengthening on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Topical issues of international relations and the world communist and workers movement also were discussed. It was stressed that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Mongolian People's Republic, the BCP and the MPRP will further make efforts for strengthening detente and turning it into an irreversible process, strengthening peace and security, as well as strengthening the unity of the communist and progressive forces in the world.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a dinner in honor of Comrade Tsedenbal and his wife. The dinner was attended by Comrades Lyudmila Zhivkova, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Dimitur Stanishev and Milko Balev.

COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH TANZANIA IN SESSION

AU061419 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 6 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 6 (BTA)--The third session of the Bulgaro-Tanzanian Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee opened here today.

Opening the plenary session, the committee's Bulgarian chairman Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC, expressed satisfaction with the development of Bulgaro-Tanzanian relations in all spheres of life. He added that on a number of international issues, such as disarmament and African unity in the struggle for social progress, the two countries' governments shared identical views.

For his part Mr Cleopa Msuya, minister of industries and chairman of the Tanzanian part of the commission, said that bilateral relations were growing in all spheres. He expressed the Tanzanian Government's satisfaction with Bulgarian assistance in the training of cadres, in the building of industrial plants and in the way Bulgarian specialists worked in Tanzania.

Concrete ways to boost relations in agriculture, industry, mining and geological prospecting are on the agenda of the plenary session.

BRIEFS

DYULGEROV, MISHEV AT TU CELEBRATION--The 75th anniversay of the foundation of Bulgaria's trade unions was celebrated on 2 August in Sofia. Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, took part in the celebration. Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions' Central Council, spoke at the celebration. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Aug 79 AU]

RUDE PRAVO DISCUSSES STATE, PROSPECTS OF SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS

AU061655 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Jiri Plumovsky article: "Contribution and Extraordinary Responsibility: The Impact of Soviet-American Relations on the Development of the International Situation"]

[Excerpts] The course and the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in the middle of June in Vienna, including the signing of the second agreement on the limitation of strategic arms (SALT II) by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President James Carter justly drew the attention of the broad world public to the overall situation and the prospects in the relations between the USSR and the United States. This is quite natural, since the whole development until now has yielded an infinite number of concrete manifestations demonstrating that the overall character of international relations in a certain stage, the degree of a threat of war and international tension or, on the other hand, the possibilities for lessening the threat of war and relaxing international tension, depend largely on the development of the situation and atmosphere between these world powers.

The significant role of Soviet-American relations in the whole intricate complex of international issues is determined by the objective position of these two states in contemporary politics, economy, technology, science and culture and so forth. In this context one cannot, of course, but take into account also their very extensive military potentials, their ties of alliance, their active participation in international events and the like.

The Soviet Union is the leading force of the socialist community, a vanguard factor in the struggle of nations for peace and social progress and a faithful ally of revolutionary and national liberation forces. The United States of America, despite the considerable weakening of its positions in the last few years and grave domestic problems, heads the capitalist world and is the major force of the military-political groupings of imperialism and neocolonialism and frequently the patron of various militarist and racist reactionary regimes.

The extraordinary responsibility and special obligations of the two great powers, owing to their objective position in the world and in keeping with their many international agreements and declarations, including the UN Charter, are inseparable parts of the important role of Soviet-American relations and their indisputable impact on international events--which, however, have absolutely nothing in common with the fabricated theory of the two superpowers.

The peace program marked out by the 24th CPSU Congress and further developed by the 25th congress formulated the improvement of relations between the USSR and the United States and the insuring of their maximum possible stability as one of the fundamental foreign political goals. The consistent implementation of the peace program has led to positive changes in the world and has meant the beginning of the process of detente. The process of transition from confrontation to negotiations with the Soviet Union has considerably accelerated and deepened also in the foreign policy of the United States and realism in the approach to Soviet-American relations has increasingly gained ground.

Meetings and talks on the highest level have played an important role in the positive turn in the development of mutual relations between the USSR and the United States. The concluded agreements, which number more than 60, have created a solid political and legal foundation for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation on the principles of peaceful coexistence and, to a certain degree, reduced the threat of a nuclear war. [paragraph continues]

The desirable turn from confrontation to broad cooperation has been achieved in a tenacious struggle with the harshest opponents of improved Soviet-American relations and relaxed international tension, with inveterate representatives of world reaction and American reaction, of militarist and neocolonialist circles, Zionists and so forth.

The activated operation of these forces, which have a hostile attitude to the relaxation of international tension and which would welcome a return to the period of the cold war, has complicated the development of relations between the USSR and the United States in the last few years. It also is impossible to ignore the entirely negative role of the U.S. military-industrial complex and generals whose interests in particular were palpably threatened by the new atmosphere in relations between the USSR and the United States and by the concrete agreements in the military sphere.

In this situation the new administration of President J. Carter, which took up office in January 1977, also demonstrated considerable "forgetfulness" concerning such passages in the Soviet-American principles of relations and agreements as the renunciation of the use of force or threat of use of force, noninterference in internal affairs, recognition of the nations' rights to independence and sovereignty and so forth. This is why the initial period of J. Carter's administration was marked by his participation and by the participation of other officials of his administration in actions and campaigns aimed against the USSR, by provocatory attacks against sovereign rights and laws of the USSR (for example, the campaign concerning the so-called human rights), by attempts to isolate the USSR in discussing and solving topical international problems, by obvious efforts to revise already concluded agreements and--in the economic sphere--by the endeavor to apply new discriminatory methods and embargoes from the period of cold war and the like.

The "new proposals" concerning the strategic arms limitation talks with which an American delegation came to Moscow in March 1977 and which were an obvious attempt to achieve unilateral advantages for the United States also belong to this category. President J. Carter and his advisers, however, very soon convinced themselves that the "freeze" in Soviet-American relations harms primarily the interests of the United States itself and that any attempts to foist on the Soviet Union one's own rules of conduct and unjustified conditions of cooperation and coexistence or to approach the negotiations with the USSR from a position of force, threat of use of force or from the position of any fictitious supremacy as well as any attempts to evade the fulfillment or to violate existing agreements are a very adventurous and dangerous policy and have absolutely no hope of success.

The path to the Soviet-American summit meeting and to the signing of the SALT II treaty in Vienna was long and complicated. It was successfully concluded thanks to the consistent and patient policy of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community and thanks to the persistent personal effort of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The intricate process of negotiations on the SALT II treaty has ended but the battle is not yet over. The treaty will come into force only after it is ratified by the parliaments of the two countries. In this context we have been witnessing recently the mobilization of forces that want to foil its ratification and are putting forward all kinds of suggestions designed to wreck the materialization of the agreement. In spite of an infinite number of very categorical assurances by President J. Carter and other officials of his administration that SALT represents "a substantial step to a more secure America and a more secure world" (C. Vance) and that "no country on this planet, no nation, no human being will be harmed, threatened or impoverished by this victory in the struggle for peace" (J. Carter), some circles in the United States are developing a forceful campaign against the treaty and its ratification.

In the lead of the hysterical opponents of the treaty is Senator Henry Jackson, the well-known representative of the military-industrial complex, who is not ashamed, in the effort to sabotage the ratification process, to compare the present situation with the situation at the time of Munich and who, together with his fellow combatant Senator Barry Goldwater, called President Carter's statements "senseless and dishonest."

It is a paradox that in the much-praised American democracy which is presented to the whole world for admiration, a group of 34 senators from the 100-member Senate can reverse the result of long and complicated international negotiations and cast the world back to a tense situation. This is why it is necessary to believe that common sense will prevail and that the realistic forces in the American Senate will succeed in pushing through the Soviet-American accords. Senator Edward Kennedy, who regards the SALT treaty as "another step to world peace and a guarantee against nuclear war," declared in this context that "history will sharply condemn the Senate if we miss the opportunity that is now within reach."

The signing of the SALT II treaty and the other accords from the Vienna summit meeting represent another significant step on the path of the general normalization of Soviet-American relations and, from a broader point of view, of the international atmosphere as well. All over the world they are receiving a wide and positive response. They enable a further expansion of Soviet-American cooperation on the basis of equality, equal security, and respect for sovereignty and the principle of noninterference in internal affairs.

PRAGUE RADIO ACCUSES CIA OF INTERFERENCE IN IRAN

LD061934 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The CIA is now trying to stifle Iran's revolution through the medium of Iranians. Discord is being sown among various currents of the revolutionary forces. The CIA is trying to use nationality problems of long standing for its own ends. A group known as Forqan, identifying itself with most political assassinations in Iran, had been set up several years ago by the CIA itself.

Terrorist groups expected to cause tension all over Iran are also trained by Israeli agents. The CIA, by the way, is extremely willing to engage itself in Iran because, according to recent disclosures, the former shah is lavishly financing acts of subversion with money stolen from the people of Iran. But all this apparently is in vain. In spite of contradictions and problems within the Iranian revolutionary movement the majority of Iranians are united. This was again confirmed by the dignified and peaceful character of the elections choosing a body of experts who are to approve the new constitution within a month. Definite adoption of the constitution by a nationwide referendum would check Washington's Iranian games.

KNIZKA RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSMAN VANIK

LD062010 Prague CTK in English 1823 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak First Deputy Foreign Minister Jaroslav Knizka received here on Monday U.S. Congressman Charles Vanik, who is on an unofficial visit to Czechoslovakia.

They discussed Czechoslovak-U.S. relations.

RUDE PRAVO BRANDS SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL ANTICOMMUNIST

AU062032 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Part one of Jaroslav Cap article: "Social Democracy and World Development"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Attempts to Impair the Revolutionary Forces' Ties

In the capitalist countries the representaives of social democracy are attempting to unite from non-Marxist positions--in the movement of "democratic socialism"--members of the workers class, the middle class, petty bourgeoisie and various social, ideological and political currents in "socialism." Since the beginning of the seventies, the Socialist International has intensified its efforts to strengthen its movement. The strengthening of "democratic socialism's" influence in organizations and institutions with European and worldwide activities is considered essential. Particularly now at a time when the Socialist International is headed by W. Brandt, international social democracy is striving to create an ideological and political alternative whose general principles would be acceptable to the broad spectrum of social, political and ideological currents in the capitalist and developing countries.

FROM ITS PROGRAM DOCUMENTS AND PRACTICAL ACTIVITY IT APPEARS THAT THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL IS TRYING TO IMPAIR THE BOND OF THE MAIN PRESENT-DAY REVOLUTIONARY FORCES AND THEIR SOLIDARITY FOUNDED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM. It wants to prevent the creation of broad anti-imperialist fronts in which the communist movement would play the leading role or would have the main influence. In contrast, social democracy is striving to create an international action unity in various organizations while excluding the participation and the influence of real socialism and of the communist movement and organizations. Willy Brandt confirmed this intention in one of his interviews when he mentioned the possibility of creating a union of struggle for peace and progress having worldwide activity but without communist participation.

Against Real Socialism

The Socialist International has intensified its activity vis-a-vis the developing countries. It has evaluated these countries as the focus for further possible revolutionary development. At present it regards Latin America--undergoing an economic, political and social crisis which is being aggravated by the activity and the influence of American imperialism--to be a sensitive area. The increasing struggle against fascist, semifascist and reactionary military regimes in Latin American countries is stepping up the political activity of the broadest masses striving for their overthrow and for a change of social-economic conditions. Socialist Cuba's example is to be neutralized by "democratic socialism" which some reformist-oriented Latin American politicians depict as the "doctrine of Latin American salvation."

The Socialist International therefore pays considerable attention to Latin America. Very active in this respect is one of the most influential parties--the West German SPD and its foundation, the so-called Friedrich Ebert Foundation. In an interview, C. Altamiranso, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Chile, said the SPD is striving for a division within the Chilean Socialist Party, for its transformation into a social-democratic party of the German type and for the exclusion of the popular unity sector.

THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL IS TRYING TO IMPEDE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS AND WANTS TO REGULATE ITS FURTHER DEVELOPMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS INTERESTS AND OBJECTIVES. IT IS STRIVING TO CONTROL AND EXERT INFLUENCE OVER THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT. SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THIS IT SUPPORTS ALL TRENDS THAT WOULD LEAD TO THE WEAKENING OF REAL SOCIALISM'S INFLUENCE AND IS DEVELOPING EXTENSIVE ACTIVITIES IN THIS DIRECTION.

The criticism of real socialism from the social democratic leaders always ends with the assertion that the system of the socialist countries is, allegedly, not socialist. The social and political system of the socialist countries is characterized as being undemocratic, tolalitarian and, often, as tantamount to fascist regimes. The attempts to subvert the socialist countries from within by implementing a different approach to each of them have not abated.

The current taking up of negativist positions and developing hostile activities vis-a-vis the socialist countries is strong in social democracy as a whole. For the time being we cannot presume that forces which would not push for and carry out an antisocialist and anticommunist policy, forces which would favor action unity with the communist and workers parties in the socialist countries, can win a greater authority in these parties' leadership in the near future.

HUSAK RECEIVES OUTGOING BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD061729 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received today in Prague Khristo Shanov, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic in Czechoslovakia. The reception took place on the occasion of the end of his diplomatic tour of duty.

REPORTS ISSUED ON CZECH, SLOVAK ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD302142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A report on the development of the national economy and the fulfillment of the plan in the Czech Socialist Republic in the first half of this year notes that the economy of the republic has further developed in the Sixth 5-Year Plan so far. The economic potential has grown through the broadening and modernization of the production-technological basis of the individual economic branches and through a gradual implementation of progressive structural changes.

The fulfillment of the plan since the start of this year has been adversely influenced by exceptional weather conditions and by difficulties in supplying the national economy with fuels and energy. The most positive aspect of the extraordinary situation was the initiative and selflessness of the people, workers and engineers, managerial and economic workers, in extracting coal, generating energy and in transportation and other spheres.

The report issued by the statistical office further says that the volume of the industrial production in the Czech Socialist Republic has grown by 2.1 percent in the first half of this year compared with the same period of 1978. Preferential care was directed toward increasing the production in engineering, a tendency which was in keeping with the planned intentions. Through the increase in labor productivity, which has increased by 1.7 percent, 81 percent of the total increase of the industrial production has been achieved.

In agriculture, due to the cold, wet weather at the beginning of the year, the spring workers were somewhat delayed, But the planned sowing of the main crops was nonetheless fulfilled. The dry weather in May and June adversely affected the growth of the vegetation and thus the yield of the next harvest.

In its next part the report of the Czech Statistical Office says that the cash incomes of the population increased by 2.2 percent in the first half of this year compared with the same period of 1978. A total of 23,375 apartments has been completed but this is 23.6 percent less than in the first half of 1978.

A report on the development of the economy and the fulfillment of the plan in the first half of this year in the Slovak Socialist Republic points to the complex conditions at the start of the year. The cuts in the supplies of fuels and energy and the insufficient preparedness of some enterprises to carry out an even fulfillment of the plan in January were noted. This caused stoppages in the industrial and production and building construction and the exceptional changes in the weather also affected transportation and the growth of agricultural crops. The active approach to the implementation of the adopted measures made it possible to gradually make up for the January shortfalls, above all in industry and the building industry, and to raise the dynamism of the development of the national economy. The total volume of the industrial production in Slovakia in the first half of 1979 grew by 3.3 percent compared with the same period of 1978. Labor productivity grew in Slovak industry by 1.6 percent.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION DISCUSSES FUTURE FUEL, POWER POLICY

AU061545 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Aug 79 P 2 AU

[CTK report in the column "By Teletype, Mail, Telephone"]

[Text] The CSSR Government commission to insure smooth supplies of fuel and power to the national economy convened in Prague on Wednesday [1 August]. The meeting of the commission, which was chaired by Deputy Premier Josef Simon, discussed among other things the development of the fuel base in terms of brown graded coal and heating gases in the nonproduction sphere during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It dealt with the construction of refuse incinerating plants in the 1980-1985 period and discussed the program for using waste timber in forests and in the timber industry.

PUBLICATION OF NEW TEXTBOOKS FOR NEW CURRICULUM ANNOUNCED

AU061832 Prague Rude Pravo in Czech 4 Aug 79 P 2 AU

[CTK report: "New Textbooks for Our Children: 1,343 Textbook Titles for This Year Alone]

[Summary] Within the implementation of the new concept of upbringing and education in elementary schools the pupils of the fourth grades will start the 1979-1980 school year with new textbooks. Eight textbooks and six teachers' manuals have already been published according to the new curriculum.

A new type of secondary school for apprentices, the secondary professional educational establishment, will get 38 new textbooks. The 5-year establishments, which will be concluded through matriculation examinations and graduation, will get 14 new textbooks, primarily for mathematics, physics and chemistry.

Experimental textbooks are intended to check on the new concept of upbringing and education in all subjects in the first grades of grammar schools.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTS ON WARNING AGAINST FRG 'INTERFERENCE'

AU081107 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[A.Z. comment: "Berlin Warns Bonn Against Ill-Considered Steps--Sharp Rejection of FRG Interference in the GDR's Internal Affairs"]

[Text] The most recent statement by government spokesman Boelling in Bonn on the Third Criminal Law Amendment act passed by the People's Chamber on 28 June of this year and the other laws for the improvement of our domestic legal system, is being decidedly rejected by the GDR as gross interference in the GDR's internal affairs. That was stated yesterday by a spokesman of the GDR Foreign Ministry.

The GDR does not intend to interfere in the FRG's internal affairs. In official circles in Berlin, however, there is surprise over the fact that the very government under whose auspices the practice of snooping and the employment ban has been raised to the status of state policy and in which civil rights have been curbed to a considerable extent under the cloak of the fight against terrorism, that this very government deems it useful to raise questions that are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the GDR. It is natural that such an action on behalf of the Bonn Government against the GDR can only burden the relations between the GDR and the FRG.

The GDR has waited with great patience for the FRG to rescind those measures by which the practice of snooping was also extended to GDR citizens. To all appearances, that hope does not seem to be justified. Now as before GDR citizens travelling to the FRG are probed even on military matters concerning the National People's Army and Soviet troops, according to questionnaires and secret instructions which have also become known in the FRG--not to mention the attempt to blackmail GDR citizens for industrial espionage. All the foregoing also applies to FRG citizens who are visiting the GDR. Only recently, new, grave cases became known of how FRG citizens are being pressed by the federal Office For the Protection of the Constitution and the BND to supply military information and other classified information for those organizations' snooping and espionage.

The question arises as to whether, in view of the facts, there is cause for Bonn to lament noisily on obstacles to contacts. The Bonn practice is in any case not apt to further contacts. More likely, it can lead to serious strains on relations between the two states and also to disturbances in the contacts between their citizens.

It is known that the GDR advocates reasonable relations and beneficial cooperation with the FRG. In Berlin, however, it will be very closely observed how the responsible bodies in the FRG adhere to the obligations entered upon in the Helsinki Final Act and the basic treaty.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CARRIES ARTICLES ON NAZISM IN FRG

Neo-Nazi 'Machinations'

AU061925 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report from Berlin: "Worldwide Concern Over Nazi Machinations in FRG: Fascist Murderers Run About Freely; the Judiciary Procrastinates on Investigations and Trials; SS Beasts Pronounced Unfit To Stand Trial' and Acquitted; Some 1,000 Fascist Organizations Tolerated; Rallies Under Police Protection; Close Contacts With the Bundeswehr; Acts of Terror Against Antifascists']

[Text] In view of the most recent scandalous events, indignation is growing throughout the entire world at the protection enjoyed by the Hitler fascist killers and members of neo-Nazi organizations in the FRG.

Filled with concern, the international public points out that in the FRG numerous Nazi criminals who have caused the death of hundreds of thousands, nay millions, of people are running about freely and need not fear any criminal prosecution. The ways and means with which the FRG judiciary systematically procrastinates on the investigations and trials against Nazis and war criminals, how SS beasts are being pronounced "unfit to stand trial" and are being acquitted by courts are being assessed as a cynical mockery of the law of nations and of humanity. At the same time the scandalous fact is being pointed out that some 1,000 fascist organizations may carry on their evildoings in the FRG, being tolerated officially, that the neo-Nazis are able to stage rallies with police protection, that they are maintaining close contacts with the Bundeswehr, are increasingly committing acts of terror and are voicing threats of murder against antifascists.

"It is a fact that denazification has not taken place in the FRG," French antifascist Marie-Jose Chombart de Lauwe wrote in the Paris LE MONDE. "Those responsible for the Nazi mass destruction have not changed. They openly display their affinity for National Socialist doctrine that has cost the lives of millions of Europeans," stated Belgian Dr Maurice Goldstein, chairman of the International Auschwitz Committee, concerning the situation in the FRG. "We are seized by indignation and horror in view of the fact that crimes committed by the SS and other Nazi formations are not being expiated before FRG courts," says a protest resolution of Polish citizens who as children were inmates of Auschwitz.

State Pensions and "Compensation for Imprisonment"

Despite international law obligations to punish Nazi and war criminals they are running about freely by the thousands in the FRG.

The FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU pointed out recently that many of these persons are spared prosecution as a result of the amendment of the penal code, decreed in 1960, which made the statute of limitation apply to "manslaughter crimes."

"The trial of the Reich Security Main Office [Reichssicherheitshauptamt] with the attached State Police Control Office [Stapoleitstelle] which alone in Berlin transferred 35,000 Jews to destruction camps, a trial that had been prepared for many years, had become illusory through the 'blunder' on the part of a legislator to a few exceptions," the paper wrote.

Nor has any judge or associate judge of the "People's Court" that meted out a total of 4,951 death sentences to resistance strugglers from 1942-44 ever been convicted.

Many Nazi criminals are state employees, are receiving monthly pensions and generous "compensations for imprisonment." A man by the name of Doering is employed as criminal commissioner; during the occupation of the Soviet Union he shot 16 children because he regarded them as "involving the danger of infection."

Karl Theodor Molinari, responsible for the killing of 106 French citizens in the Ardennes, is receiving a M4,000 pension every month as a former Bundeswehr general. M120,000 in "compensation for imprisonment suffered" were paid to Arnold Strippel, previously sentenced to serve a life sentence for the murder of inmates of the Buchenwald concentration camp.

In its efforts to protect Nazi criminals, the FRG judiciary systematically procrastinates in investigations and trials.

Thus time was allowed to pass until 1960 to start investigations against some of the 1,037 SS myrmidons, known by name, who participated in the extermination of more than 1.5 million people in the Majdanek concentration camp. Another 15 years elapsed, however, before the trial opened. In the meantime evidence was destroyed, witnesses died and defendants allegedly became "unfit to stand trial." Ultimately the first four of the arraigned brutes were acquitted in April 1979.

The Majdanek Acquittals Are Not an Isolated Case

The Majdanek trial is no isolated case. In Bochum where 9 SS men were charged with killing 7,000 Soviet citizens with shots in the neck, 18 years were required to prepare the trial. Subsequently six of the murderers were pronounced "unfit to stand trial" and proceedings against them were discontinued. Finally the remaining three Nazi criminals were acquitted.

The toleration shown over many decades to multiple Nazi killers in leading political, judiciary and military positions in the FRG has been, and still is, an encouragement for the neo-Nazi hordes.

There are now more than 1,000 neo-Nazi organizations in the FRG. Assemblies and rallies of neo-Nazis, protected by vast police forces, take place in all parts of the country every month.

In Bueckenburg the "gauleiter" of the NSDAP for Hamburg, Kuehnen (a former Bundeswehr officer) and the "gauleiter" of the revanchist "Viking Youth" were able unhindered to glorify Nazi crimes and the FRG judiciary remained silent when the case was submitted. "Gauleiter" Kuehen had sung an "Auschwitz" song and glorified the beastly crimes against the Jews there.

Neofascist Baiting Before Courts Unpunished

A court in Frankfurt (Main) permitted Nazis to break out in cynical laughter in the court room over the slayings in the Auschwitz concentration camp. The chairman of the neofascist "Militant Federation of German Soldiers", Schoenborn, was permitted to slander witnesses without punishment and to say that whoever maintains there were slayings in Auschwitz is "either an idiot or a criminal."

At the same time the Third Bench of the Karlsruhe Federal Court held that the Nazi main opus "Mein Kampf" can be fully and legally sold in the FRG.

Dozens of publishing agencies publish neo-Nazi and militaristic literature exclusively.

These agencies include: the Stockholm Alma; Munich Arndt; and Frankfurt (Main) Bierbaum publishing companies; the Rosenheim German publishing agency; and the Osnabrueck Munin agency;

The Meissenheim (Baden) Limited Company for distribution of collectors' pictures "supplies" so-called "miraculous bags" to childrens festivals and similar events throughout the entire FRG. The contents of these bags are: portraits of all Nazi bigshots such as Hitler, Goering and Goebbels. These facts are only examples of the massive and shameless Nazi machinations in the FRG. They shed a glaring light on what the Bonn state means with "freedom" and "government based on the rule of the law."

Resurgence in Schools

AU061900 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[C.D. commentary: "Textbook Cases of Nazism's Evil Deeds in the FRG"]

[Text] The administration of the Koenigsbrueck High School in the FRG has prohibited a former antifascist resistance fighter and concentration camp prisoner from participating in an event on the school's premises. [paragraph continues]

We already reported on this scandal. The students had planned an antifascist exhibition--something that means much in that country--and the performance of a theater play and a movie and had invited the antifascist as an eyewitness to participate in the ensuing discussion. However, the high school directorate did not like this line. Basing itself on the "general school regulations" valid in the FRG, it desperately looked for pretexts to prevent the participation of the resistance fighter. The supervisory school authority expressly recognized this as being correct.

This scandalous event is renewed proof of what our newspaper reported yesterday concerning the fascist and neofascist machinations in the FRG. The democratic world public is fully justified in expressing growing concern over Nazism's evil deeds in the FRG.

For us citizens of the GDR such scandals like the one in Bavaria's Koenigsbrueck are hardly believable. Our socialist state has its immediate roots in the victory of the Soviet Union and the other peoples of the anti-Hitlerite coalition over Hitlerite fascism. It has its roots in the heroic struggle of the German antifascists against the Hitler regime that was catapulted to power by the German monopoly capital. In our country, there has been a consistent break with the ill-fated past. The antifascists who returned from prisons and concentration camps or emigration had a decisive share as activists of the first hour in the fact that in the east of Germany the right lessons were drawn from history, that here a state of humaneness and genuine democracy developed, a state in which the legacy of the antifascists is a living reality.

Here in the GDR it goes without saying that the antifascist resistance fighters are highly esteemed by the entire society. Many schools bear their names. In class and in the events of the Pioneer organizations and the FDJ, they report on their struggles and the experiences of their lives. This also has been established in a special agreement between the GDR Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters and the FDJ. Hence the antifascists contribute greatly to educating the young generations to be militant humanists who think clearly in political terms.

Just the opposite is true in the FRG and not only the Koenigsbrueck scandal points to this. The "general school regulations did not permit any political propaganda," said the competent school authority in a ridiculous attempt to justify the order to stay away from the event. To all appearances, however, this applies only in the case of antifascists. In Frankfurt (Main) the neofascist terror gang "Wehrsportgruppe Hoffmann" [Paramilitary Sports Group Hoffmann] was free to distribute leaflets in canvassing for members for its "Sturm Frankfurt" group both at the university and in the schools. At the Hannoversch-Muenden high school, two fascist teachers, protected by the principal, who is the author of neofascist writings and calls Hitler a "moderate realpolitiker," were able to distribute the standard Nazi works "Basic Ideas of the National-Socialist Concept of the World" and "Short Compendium of Racial Science" to the students. Similar things have also happened in schools in Frankfurt (Main), Goettingen, Hamburg, Hanau, Hannover, Mannheim, Nuernberg and in other places.

In Schleswig-Holstein it became known that in two high schools Hitler memorial ceremonies had taken place. In the Frankfurt (Main) Peter-Petersen School inflammatory pamphlets of the "Combat Alliance of German Soldiers" and of the "Young National Democrats" are regularly distributed. In the Ernst-Reuter School in the same city, death lists bearing the names of antifascists and Jewish citizens were drawn up. In Wesseling, near Cologne, a "Jewish autodafe" was staged in the school courtyard and Nazi song "Treasures" were sung during class excursions of Munich's Theresian High School. Surely, in a very few cases those acts can be blamed on the children, but school "regulations" which prohibit appearances by antifascists in front of students, as well as the acts of competent FRG authorities and of their Leander are undoubtedly a part of it.

Even some bourgeois papers in the FRG under the pressure of international protests, from time to time print revealing admissions. Thus the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU' wrote that "some of the teachers--above all the older generation--try to overcome the 'undigested past' in their own way, by not making fascism an item of teaching to begin with." It also is a fact "that many school history books convey a very questionable understanding of fascism."

While DKP members and other democrats are driven out of school service by means of the employment ban, former Nazis and leading neofascists are unleashed on the youth without qualms. Among them is teacher Guenter Deckert, NPD functionary in Weinheim, who promotes a "Petition Against Leftist Teachers." An FRG court expressly confirmed that his neofascist political machinations fully comply with the FRG's "liberal-democratic Basic Law." These are some textbook cases from the FRG which are not only characteristic of its schools, they are textbook cases of the Nazi machinations in the FRG.

AID CONSIGNMENT LEAVES FOR KABUL 6 AUGUST

LD070828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0739 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A special aircraft of the GDR's Interflug aviation company left last night for Kabul with solidarity goods for Afghanistan. According to Rudi Hoeppner, deputy secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee, speaking to ADN prior to the plane's departure, this consignment is of particular significance in view of the smashed counterrevolutionary provocation against the people's power in Afghanistan. The consignment worth more than M500,000 has been financed by donations by the population, especially by FDGB [Free German Labor Union Federation] members. It is chiefly comprised of medicines, medical instruments, educational materials, and equipment for a holiday camp.

SED SENDS GREETINGS TO PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF GUYANA

AU061132 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[4 August greetings message from the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the Guyana People's Progressive Party on the occasion of the latter's 20th party congress]

[Text] To the delegations of the 20th party congress of the Guyana People's Progressive Party, Georgetown.

Esteemed comrades: The SED Central Committee conveys to the delegates of the 20th Congress of the Guyana People's Progressive Party [PPP] fraternal militant greetings. As a result of its decade-long, consistent struggle against colonial and imperialist exploitation, for national independence and social progress, the Guyana PPP holds an esteemed and important position in the social life of your country. With the proposal to form a "national and patriotic front" your party has shown a concrete path for the union of all anti-imperialist and progressive forces of Guyana to strengthen national independence and to continue in a consistent way the path of progressive, democratic transformation. It is with joy that we state that the SED and the PPP have been linked for many years by close fraternal cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Be sure, dear comrades, that in the future also, we will stand in solidarity on the side of your party and the people of Guyana in the struggle for democracy and social progress. We wish you success in the 20th party congress and in the further consolidation of your party.

[Signed] Central Committee of the SED, Erich Honecker, general secretary, Berlin, 4 August 1979

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON FUEL SITUATION AT ROMANIAN BORDER

NEPSZABADSAG Report

AU061757 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Aug 79 p 8 AU

[Katalin Kekesi and Kalman Horvath report: "Bikharkeresztes, Nagylak; Undisturbed Supply for the Tourists Stranded at the Hungarian-Romanian Border"]

[Excerpts] The number of people waiting at the Bikharkeresztes-Artand border point diminished somewhat Thursday [2 August] morning. More than 250 cars had been waiting at the border crossing point at 2300 Wednesday. The border into Romania could be crossed between midnight and 0400 on Thursday, but only if the tourists coming from the socialist countries filled their cars' tanks on Hungarian territory and possessed convertible currency amounting to the equivalent of $14. Those whose final destination was Romania also had to have their car tanks full and to have in their possession convertible currency amounting to the equivalent of $28. Under these circumstances, 51 cars from Poland, 39 from Czechoslovakia and 24 from the GDR were sent back to Hungarian territory during the night. Another 55 cars were returned by noon on Thursday. The 200-300 meter line of cars had doubled by Thursday afternoon. Most of the cars that arrived had Polish and Czechoslovak license plates, but there also were Hungarian-registered cars among them, despite the repeated and regular appeals that had been made.

On Thursday, there were approximately 270-300 cars also at the Ngaylak Hungarian-Romanian border crossing point. In brochures in their native languages, foreign tourists were informed of the reason for their compulsory wait. These mimeographed copies also included the exact addresses and telephone numbers of the diplomatic missions of the Czechoslovak, Bulgarian, GDR and Polish representatives. The foreign guests behaved in a disciplined manner. Their disposition was influenced to a large extent by prompt measures by the Hungarian organs. An extra shipment of food and refreshing beverages was sent to the snack bar of the Csanadapaca consumer and marketing cooperative and, pursuant to regulations, the local branch of the national savings bank exchanged 1,200 forints per person. The guests availed themselves of these facilities; the receipts of the money-exchange agencies amounted to more than 300,000 forints yesterday.

The stranded people were accommodated primarily in Mako. Tourists occupied the entire local camping site and the green belt surrounding it. Incidentally, the Romanian authorities permitted cars with full fuel tanks to cross the border from midnight until 0845 on 2 August. A new regulation came into effect at 0845 on Thursday; only after showing enough gasoline to reach one's destination was one permitted to enter Romania. Those traveling to Bulgaria could only set out if they filled up their containers as well, but Hungarian regulations that have been in effect for years do not permit this. Nevertheless, the majority of the would-be travelers did not turn back but awaited further favorable developments. Police and doctors were sent to the scene from Mako hospital to insure the tranquillity and health of those staying in the vicinity of Nagylak.

At the border crossing point, the money exchange agencies of Ibusz [tourist, supply, transport and travel enterprise] have made arrangements to carry out without a hitch the Hungarian ordinances implemented in the past 48 hours. Although no fuel restrictions of any kind have been introduced with regard to the owners of passenger vehicles having Romanian license plates, as of 1 August Romanian trucks exceeding 8 tons are required to take out a fuel purchase permit for $60, buses for $35 and small buses, also with Romanian license plates, for $25 when they enter the country. When they produce these, from then on they can buy fuel in Hungary for forints without restriction.

Interview With Customs Official

AU061740 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Gyula Fejer interview with Maj Gen Dr Janos Szalai, national commander of customs and excise: "The Tourists and Customs"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Year after year, a great many people go abroad by car. Are our public highway border crossing points increasing in proportion to this travel?

[Answer] At Hegyeshalom, a new border crossing point will be built some 200 meters from the old one in the near future, the old one will be devoted entirely to freight traffic. Soon there will be new facilities also at Vamosszabadi and at Berzence in Somogy County. People with cars can enter and leave at 32 highway border crossing points at this moment. We endeavor to keep up with increasing requirements.

I would like to note that the press and the radio have provided detailed information about the restrictive measures implemented by the Socialist Republic of Romania as of 1 August. These measures have caused great chaos at our border crossing points. The first few days are the most difficult ones, since these measures have surprised everybody. Representatives of our foreign missions and competent Hungarian organs were on the spot and have been helping those waiting at the border as much as possible. Unfortunately, however, we are not in a position to permit taking gasoline out of the country in a container in addition to the gasoline in the tanks of cars. This is not only because of considerations for gasoline conservation, but because it is prohibited by the international norms of fire protection as well. Incidentally, I would note that a Hungarian ordinance has been issued, effective from 1 August, under which we, too, sell gasoline for convertible currency for the motor vehicles of the citizens of those countries in which gasoline for motor vehicles having Hungarian liscense plates must be bought for convertible currency.

[Question] Many drivers are stranded in Bulgaria. How will they get home?

[Answer] Although this is not a matter for the customs organs, it will do no harm to note here that those in charge have taken care of the matter. With financial assistance advanced to them, Hungarian tourists with cars can return home from Bulgaria through Yugoslavia.

MSZMP REPRESENTATIVES HOLD TALKS WITH CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY

AU061148 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Chilean Socialist Party led by Clodomiro Almeyda, the party's secretary general, visited our country on 1 and 2 August.

The delegation had talks with Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. Their meeting was attended by Janos Berecz, head of the Central Committee's International Relations Department.

At the talks, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two parties' representatives informed each other about their countries' positions and parties' activities. They reviewed topical aspects of international life, with particular regard to political events on the Latin American Continent. The MSZMP representatives highly valued the struggle waged in Chile by the Chilean Socialist Party, together with other popular unity parties, toward uniting all democratic and patriotic forces and overthrowing the fascist dictatorship, in order to achieve democracy and freedom and for social progress. The Chilean Socialist Party delegation highly valued the multifaceted support accorded by the Hungarian people to the Chilean people's antifascist struggle.

The two parties' representatives expressed their parties' solidarity with the Latin American peoples, parties and movements struggling against the fascist dictatorships that oppress people, to terminate imperialist intervention and for democracy and social progress. They welcomed the Nicaraguan people's outstandingly significant victory over the Somoza dictatorship.

The MSZMP and Chilean Socialist Party representatives agreed to further develop relations between the two parties.

The Chilean Socialist Party delegation departed from Budapest on Thursday [2 August]. Gyula Horn, deputy chief of the Central Committee's International Relations Department, bade farewell to the delegation at Ferihegy Airport.

FINNISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES 6 AUGUST

LD061838 Budapest MTI in English 1802 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 6 (MTI)--Following an invitation from the CCTU, a delegation headed by Pekka Oivio, president of the Central Association of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK), came to Hungary on Monday. The representatives of this biggest Finnish trade union association came to Hungary with the goal to exchange views with CCTU officials on some timely issues of the international trade union movement, and to study the activity of the Hungarian trade unions.

At the Ferihegy Airport the Finnish delegation was met by Sandor Gaspar, CCTU general secretary, and by members of the CCTU secretariat. Hannua Halinen, Finland's charge d'affaires ad interim to Budapest, was also present.

Monday afternoon the official talks between the Sandor Gaspar-led Hungarian and the Pekka Oivio-led Finnish delegations started. At the friendly discussions the sides informed each other about their trade unions' activities and efforts, exchanged views on timely questions of the international trade union movement and on tasks before the European trade union movement.

MIKLOS OVARI DISCUSSES RECENT CONSUMER PRICE INCREASES

Radio Report on Address

LD021442 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Miklos Ovari, party Politburo member, Central Committee secretary, today visited one of Budapest's biggest intellectual districts, the 12th. In the morning he paid a visit to the Central Physics Research Institute, and then the Janos hospital. In the afternoon, at the headquarters of the district party committee, he met communist and nonparty scientists, researchers, doctors and engineers. In his speech he recalled that 4 years ago on this day the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was signed in Helsinki. The world is not on its way to a new cold war, but detente continues. It is true that its opponents have started a counterattack, but conditions are no less favorable today; the world still has no other alternative today, only peace. Our international esteem, Miklos Ovari stressed, depends on our internal situation. He continued as follows:

Up to about the middle of the sixties, the development of the national economy was characterized first and foremost by fast quantitative development. The older ones among you may still remember the slogan--it was written everywhere--"produce more and you will live better!" This precisely expressed the tasks of extensive development. We had to produce more, because we had nothing at all. We were able to solve this in a situation where the supply of raw materials was favorable. Raw materials were cheap. What we could not get from domestic resources, we could get from the socialist market. The labor situation was good, and market conditions were better. We could sell everything. Let us admit it, we were able to sell even the goods of poor quality. We could sell them at home, we could sell them on the socialist market; even on the capitalist market conditions were favorable.

Toward the middle of the sixties, however, the resources for the extensive development of the economy were exhausted. We had to start going over to intensive development, when qualitative factors come to the fore. And, true enough, it is much more difficult to work better than to work more, because to work more one does not need anything more than a deep breath and determination. But to work better is not so simple. It is not enough to swear that from tomorrow I will work better, because it is not simply a question of subjective intentions. The conditions, the subjective and the objective conditions alike, must be created for this.

So qualitative elements came to the forefront. It is now no longer unimportant what we produce. There is a shortage of labor. Labor reserves have been exhausted; there is a labor shortage everywhere. Raw materials are much dearer, and marketing possibilities are also more difficult. Goods of poorer quality now can not be sold even at home, let alone on the foreign markets. For this very reason in 1968 there was a reform of our economic management system, which made possible a greater impetus in development. The national economy set off on a faster development; living conditions improved. And, to mention a sensitive issue, even from today's point of view, in 1973, for example, our foreign trade balance closed with assets, even in relation to the capitalists.

Now it was in such a situation that a new factor, and a new task, came up: the radical change of the world economic situation, what is more in a way that was extremely unfavorable to us. A new task came about, namely to adapt as quickly as possible to the altered world economic situation. This altered world economic situation affected Hungary much more unfavorably than the average. Of course, when I speak with foreigners, I always add to this that everybody complains most about his own ills. But I think that even so it is true to say that we were affected worse than the average, because the Hungarian national economy is obliged to import major raw materials, fuels, and the prices of just these articles increased greatly.

One can choose several kinds of solutions in such a situation. One can say: We will immediately follow the altered world economy prices. Oil is dear on the world market, and it became dearer in our country, too, and everything that requires oil is dearer. I can hardly think of a product which does not require oil in one form or another. Raw materials are dearer and immediately everything becomes dearer in our country, too. In theory this is conceivable, too, and this is what happened in most capitalist countries. In our country this solution, this way, could not be taken. It could not be taken, because if we had taken this way, it would have resulted in our people's standard of living dropping immediately and radically. And we could not, did not want to, take this way for political reasons.

Another possible way which can be taken at such times, is to say: Let prices rise; we do not care. Here at home we will stick to the old prices both in production and consumption.

In theory this solution is conceivable, too. Of course, it must be known that a corollary to this solution is that the expenditures of the state budget will grow to a great degree, because in this case the difference must be made up by the state budget. We could not choose this solution, either. Because if we had chosen this, then a big part of our budget would have gone to price supplements, and there would have been nothing left over for creating the means that could gradually help us master our economic difficulties.

There remained a third solution, on which in fact our current 5-year plan has been based, namely that we keep to the development of the economy, but in a smaller measure than before, and we strive also for the continued rise of the standard of living, though to a more modest degree. Therefore, this solution means that a part of the burden is covered from the common purse, which consists of the joint purse of all of us, the state budget, and another part of the burden is covered from the individual purse. The current 5-year plan was drawn up in this spirit. But it has to be added that this solution, too, has disadvantageous consequences. In 10 years the state dotation rose from 15 billion forints to some 45 billion forints. What is more, in the current year, without the introduction of the present price measures, this state dotation would be 75 billion forints.

Now to understand just what this 75 billion means, it is difficult to imagine it when thinking of our individual pockets. But it is easy to imagine what it means to the state pocket if we consider that our budget is 400 billion forints.

Another consequence is that in the past years, indeed, we consumed more than we produced. This does not all mean individual consumption, it does not mean that we bought more meat, and that we spent more individually, but the state itself consumed more, for investments, developments; but it also includes individual consumption. Not because we produce less that before; we produced more than before, but what we produced was, as it were, worth less overnight. To give an example: In the old days for 1 ton of wheat we could get 5 tons of oil on the world market. Today for 1 ton of wheat we can get about 1 ton of oil.

A further consequence of the above is that, if we consume more than we produce, our foreign debts will grow, and our foreign debts in convertible currencies will also grow; in the past years the country's balance of payments has deteriorated. One cannot say that we face bankruptcy, because that is not true. The Hungarian People's Republic has credit even today, and our situation on the credit market is not bad. But, if we want to conduct responsible policies, we must also think of the future. This process must be slowed down, it must be stopped and it must be reversed. Because if we want to govern the country responsibly, we must not put the frontiers of our credit capacity to the test. We must not go up to that frontier. [end recording]

Miklos Ovari mentioned that consumer prices have become detached from producer prices, or from those prices which factories pay for the products. He spoke as follows about the planned management of these:

[Ovari--begin recording] The change of producer prices will have a dual effect on enterprises: One effect will be that if the enterprises make purchases, they will see what things cost. If the raw materials are dear, if energy is dear, they will know that they are working with dear raw materials and energy, and they will reckon with this. It will be in their interest economically, too, to take this into account. If they want to sell, on the other hand, they will be obliged to make sure that their product is as economical as possible. There is a great need for this, because it is not possible to change the product structure by a magic formula. It cannot be done even with good resolutions or measures if the economic regulators point in an opposite direction. So, it is necessary to create an economic milieu which makes it impossible for enterprises not to think hard about what changes are necessary in the product structure.

Another side of this issue is that if producer prices change then consumer prices must also change. Because, what is the meaning of state subsidies? Who pays for them? The state is not some kind of sugar daddy who has a lot of money, and the more he gives us, so much the better for us. The state does not have its own money. The state's money is our money. The state has only as much money as the workers produce and put into that purse. Now, from this jointly produced and jointly amassed money, a state subsidy is given to the person who, for example, eats in a restaurant; and this state subsidy is paid for by someone who, perhaps, never goes to a restaurant. Our annual meat consumption is around 75 kilograms. But what this means is that some people eat 100 and some people eat 40, or even less. The person who eats more meat gets more state subsidy, and this is also paid for by those who eat less meat. The person who throws away bread is not only throwing away his own money, but the money of all of us. The person who wastes energy is not only wasting his own money, but the money of all of us.

This wide-scale system of state price subsidies in fact encourages people to consume more and not to produce more. Yet, if we want to do well and want to progress, then we must encourage production; we must encourage the producers to do better work, not to consume more. [end recording]

In his speech Miklos Ovari emphasized that our economic problems ought not to mean the narrowing of socialist democracy. Socialist democracy is something which we wish not only to maintain but also to develop in the future, too. At the end of his speech he spoke about the effect of the current economic measures.

[Ovari--begin recording] These measures did not take public opinion unaware. I am not thinking what others are thinking, that the new prices were leaked; because in point of fact this is unavoidable with measures like these, where many thousands of people must work for months in advance on the new planned prices. But what I am thinking is that the party itself did not make a secret of them. As early as the 1977 resolution, when the changes in the product structure were discussed, at the Central Committee session in March 1978, and at the recent discussions of this year's plan in June, we never made it a secret that we consider necessary the introduction of more realistic producer and consumer prices.

This was a big test, from a political point of view, a test for the adherents to socialism; and we can safely say that the adherents to socialism withstood this test. But it was also a test for the opponents of socialism, who, apart from a few handbills, a few wall-scribblings, and the spreading of a few rumors, were unable to achieve any other result. And here we must not think about the police. That is not the reason why they could not achieve any result. But first and foremost because in the end our people understood the necessity of the measures.

Today the situation in the country is normal, and in this I include the fact that there are very many questions--because I consider it a matter of form that there are many questions. And when I say that the situation is normal, I also include the fact that there are also many criticisms to which we must listen and must note, all the more so, because the majority of these criticisms coincide with the policy of the Central Committee and with its intentions. These criticisms do not tend in a different direction, but in the very same direction which the Central Committee also would like to take.

Further Details

LD021516 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, today addressed a meeting of activists at the headquarters of the district party committee of the 12th district of Budapest. Miklos Ovari spoke in detail about the problem that our production does not reflect the value of the materials used and that with a number of products state subsidies are rather high.

[Ovari--begin recording] The state is not some kind of sugar daddy who has a lot of money, and the more he gives us, so much the better for us. The state does not have its own money. The state's money is our money. The state has only as much money as the workers produce and put into that purse. Now, from this jointly produced and jointly amassed money, a state subsidy is given to the person who, for example, eats in a restaurant; and this state subsidy is paid for by someone who, perhaps, never goes to a restaurant. Our annual meat consumption is around 750 kilograms. But what this means is that some people eat 100 and some people eat 40, or even less. The person who eats more meat gets more state subsidy, and this is also paid for by those who eat less meat. The person who throws away bread is not only throwing away his own money, but the money of all of us. The person who wastes energy is not only wasting his own money, but the money of all of us.

That is why I venture to say that large-scale state subsidization is unjust from a social standpoint also, because the burden of the subsidies is placed on those who consume less. This wide-scale system of state price subsidies in fact encourages people to consume more and not to produce more. Yet, if we want to do well and want to progress, then we must encourage production; we must encourage the producers to do better work, not to consume more. So, economically, it would be just if everybody paid for what they consumed, and if we divided the amounts set aside for consumption subsidies and divided this according to the work that each person performs, this would be the honest thing to do. Or alternatively, the person who does good work should not feel the consequences of economic difficulties, and the person who does bad work should feel it even more than before.

This would also be just from the economic point of view. And there are some people with the opinion--I heard this in this district also--that now in this debate in fact it is the economists who have won, vis-a-vis the politicians, because they have increased prices. I do not think that that is so. Neither do I think that economists are people who go home feeling happy if they have managed to increase prices. I do not think that there are such people. It is not a question of whether the economic point of view has prevailed over the political, or the political over the economic.

Nor can politicians divorce themselves from the hard economic facts. If politicians do not think of the economic realities, then they can only build castles in the air, and illusions are always followed by disappointments. We cannot conduct politics without taking account of realities, not the least economic realities. And on the other hand, we cannot manage the economy without consideration for its political consequences. For that reason, in this decision it was not a matter of whether the political or the economic considerations would win; but in this decision we took into account the economic and the political points of view equally.

It was also a political consideration at least to counterbalance in part the price increases with income supplements. Of course people are arguing--and it is possible to argue--why exactly this much? I venture to say that precisely this much as a result of careful economic and political considerations. Should we have returned less in the form of income supplements, the burden to the population would have been greater, and we were of the opinion that it is in principle possible to imagine greater income supplements. This is not dependent on the atmosphere in the Council of Ministers or the Politburo--If it is in a good mood it gives more as income supplement and if in a bad mood, perhaps gives less.

We all know we still have enough paper and printing capacity to print more money. But I believe our people have no need to have their pockets full of money but do have a need to guard the current level of supplies. Let us have less money but be able to create purchasing power and let there be an adequate choice of goods.

Taking into account the world economic situation and the internal situation of the country, I am covinced that such a program is not only acceptable but also has the strength to inspire and mobilize people to work.

We can be proud of what we have achieved in a relatively short time in increasing the standard of living. I do not wish now to compare the standard of life today with that before the war. The majority of those present in this room are not even acquainted with it, [word indistinct] were very young, or were not yet born--and it really was a long time ago. Nor do I wish to compare it to the beginning of the 1950's as we are beyond that, far beyond. Taking 1960, however, the increase since then in real income and consumption is significant; both have about doubled during the past 2 decades. The rate of increase in social support was even greater than this. To quote a typical example: In 1960 there were 4 refrigerators per 1,000 people; today there are 78 cars per 1,000 people. Today there are 20 times the number of cars as there were refrigerators 19 years ago. This is why I say we can be proud of today's standards and it is not too little to say that we set our objectives to maintain this standard.

The experiences of recent days show that the majority of the population understood the measures, received them with discipline and reacted to them with the responsibility of citizens. How is this to be explained? I believe one explanation is that during the past 2 decades there has been mutual trust between the party and the masses, and it was strong. This trust has assisted us so far and will also be of assistance in the future during more difficult situations.

In all the political events of recent days we experienced people talking in the first person plural. They are thinking about what we have to do; they are thinking in a responsible manner, and are ready to act. Our people, dear comrades, have great strength and we may be sure that not only the economic effect of these measures will be favorable but also the political effect in the end together with other measures. The economic situation cannot be improved through separate measures--this can only be attained by the united work of the whole people.

In the future, too, socialist democracy must be developed, and we want to develop it. There is no correlation whichsays that in an easier situation we can treat the development of democracy in relaxed manner, and in more difficult conditions there is no opportunity to develop democracy--and moreover, there is a need to set back its development. There is no such correlation.

I understand democracy as the voluntary discipline of workers, and the improvement of the quality of labor, and increase of efficiency. Greater discipline and more consistent implementation of resolutions is not contradictory with democracy but rather the essential condition for the development of democracy. When obligations are greater and the tasks more difficult, greater attention must be paid to make the policy understood, to explaining the tasks, to winning the people, to collective thinking, to strengthening trust--all those we call socialist democracy. [end recording]

SHARP INCREASES IN RESTAURANT PRICES NOTED

LD042324 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Report by unidentified radio correspondent]

[Excerpt] Regular restaurant customers expected the rise in food prices to be followed by 20 or 30 percent higher restaurant prices. They were, however, surprised when they saw the new menus. They had not anticipated the actual extent of the price rises consequent on the withdrawal of state subsidies. Prices in first class restaurants have risen by 68 percent, in second class restaurants by 50 percent and in third class restaurants by 35 percent.

ACZEL MEETS WITH STUDENTS AT KISZ CAMP

LD042148 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Aczel has met students at the Boglarlelle training camp for KISZ leaders. The Politburo member and deputy premier answered questions at a camp meeting on matters of foreign policy, domestic policy and on economic and cultural policy. Thereafter, Gyorgy Aczel talked informally with the students.

BRIEFS

POLITICAL TALKS WITH CANADA--Klaus Goldschlag, Canadian deputy secretary of state for external affairs, has had talks in Budapest with Janos Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, on relations between the two countries and international issues. The Canadian guest was received by Pal Racz, secretary of state for foreign affairs. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Aug 79 p 8 AU]

AMBASSADOR DEPARTS FROM MEXICO--Zsiva Pejak, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Mexico City, has been received at a farewell visit by Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States. He also paid a farewell visit to Rodrigo Carazo Odio, president of Costa Rica; Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the Honduran junta; and Dr Aristides Royo Sanches, president of the Republic of Panama. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Aug 79 p 8 AU]

MOZAMBIQUE AGRICULTURE DELEGATION DEPARTS--The agricultural delegation of Mozambique led by Mario Fernandes da Graca Machungo, minister of agriculture and member of the FRELIMO Politburo, left our country on Monday [30 July]. The delegation discussed possibilities for developing cooperation with Gabor Soos, secretary of state for agriculture and food. The Mozambique minister was received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Antal Kovacs, head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee. The guests visited the National Producer Cooperative Council and studied the work of large-scale agricultural enterprises, food industry plants and research institutes. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Jul 79 p 3 AU]

COMMENTATOR VIEWS ECONOMIC RESULTS FOR FIRST HALF YEAR

LD051700 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Text] On Monday, Poland's Main Statistical Office published its communique on the economic results of the first 6 months of 1979. Here is our economic commentator Alicja Brandys speaking about this country's development over the first half of this year:

[Brandys--begin recording in Polish fading into English translation] The first half of this year in this country started with a long and exceptionally severe winter and ended with a long drought, so first the weather disorganized work in industry, transport and housing construction and later caused losses in agriculture. A significant part of those losses have already been overcome. Industrial production in the first 6 months of this year was 0.6 percent higher than in an analogical period of last year. Our foreign trade has noted good results. Polish exports have increased by over 10 percent and there has beer a further improvement in the balance of turnover with Western countries.

The social programs have been implemented according to set principles. Consecutive groups of workers have received higher wages, for example railway workers, chemists, people employed in the printing industry. Moreover, there have been increases for employees in the lowest wage bracket and for pensioners. Incomes in Poland have gone up by some 10 percent compared with the first part of last year. Also the number of people employed in the entire economy has risen. [end recording]

TRYBUNA LUDU EMPHASIZES DIFFICULTIES, TASKS OF FARMING

AU061704 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Jerzy Wisniowski article: "A Difficult Time for Agriculture"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] THE SPEED OF HARVEST OPERATIONS IS INCREASING WITH EACH PASSING DAY. GRAINS NOW HAVE BEEN CUT ON SOME 2.8 MILLION HECTARES, AND THE HARVEST OF CROPS ALSO HAS BEGUN IN THOSE REGIONS IN WHICH VEGETATION WAS LATE BECAUSE OF WEATHER AND SOIL CONDITIONS.

As the Politburo noted in its evaluation of 31 July, harvesting operations are proceeding effectively, despite changeable weather. That this is so is primarily due to the industry and dedication of farmers and to the fact that the state has supplied them with more machines and mechanized equipment than in previous years. Rural administration bodies and specialist services also are performing effectively. Those factors are and will be of crucial importance for the efforts to maintain the good speed of work in the fields in the coming days and weeks.

IT SHOULD BE STRESSED THAT FARMERS ARE DISPLAYING UNPRECEDENTED KEENESS TO INSURE THAT NOT EVEN THE SMALLEST QUANTITY OF GRAIN AND STRAW IS LOST DURING HARVESTING, THRESHING AND TRANSPORTATION. THIS IS COMPLETELY NATURAL.

Compared with 1978 this year's yields will be smaller, and that is why there will be less grain for fodder for farm animals.

THE REASONS WHY THIS YEAR'S YIELDS OF GRAINS WILL BE SMALLER ARE GENERALLY KNOWN. THE PROLONGED AND PARTICULARLY SEVERE WINTER AND THE LATE SPRING AND ITS FLOODS OVER LARGE PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AFFECTED THE GROWTH OF THE WINTER AND SPRING CEREALS, AND IT WAS NECESSARY TO PLOW UNDER SOME 263,000 HECTARES OF WINTER GRAINS AND ABOUT 196,000 HECTARES OF WINTER RAPE.

The state-assisted effort during the spring to eliminate the losses caused by the winter and the floods have been only partially successful. Because of the weather it was impossible in most parts of the country to punctually begin spring sowing operations. Also a drought, which is very rare in the spring, badly affected the growth of winter and spring cereals as well as other plants. It is true that the yields of the first hay harvest are of very good quality, but they are simply smaller than usual.

THE BUNCHING UP OF THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF BAD WEATHER HAS MADE ITS IMPACT NOT ONLY ON OUR AGRICULTURE, OF COURSE. ALMOST ALL OF EUROPE, NOT EXCLUDING THE COUNTRIES WITH HIGHLY DEVELOPED FARMING, HAS BEEN AFFECTED BY THOSE RESULTS. That can be seen in the increased demand for cereals and fodder supplied by non-European sources. As you know, increased demand boosts prices. In the past few weeks the international grain markets have noted 20-30 percent increases in grain prices.

Poland is a country that imports large amounts of cereals, and that is why the situation in the international market affects us directly. The state has done and is doing all it can to insure--within the limits of its ability--the purchases of the specific amounts of cereals and fodder in the foreign markets and thus assists our agriculture, which this year is in possession of less cereals. We should bear in mind, however, that the capacity of the state is clearly limited, particularly in view of the situation in the international markets, which is unfavorable to us. All of us, including producers and consumers, should realize that.

FOR THAT REASON ALL EFFORTS DURING AND AFTER THE HARVEST SHOULD BE FOCUSED ON GATHERING AS MUCH FODDER AS POSSIBLE FROM THE CULTIVATED AREAS WE ACTUALLY POSSESS.

Let us clearly emphasize that fodder includes cereals. But when we talk of the prospect of lower yields this year we are not worried about bread and other articles made of cereals. Our agriculture has been and is able to fully meet our society's demands for those staple products.

WHEN WE EXPECT REDUCED YIELDS OF CEREALS WE HAVE PRIMARILY IN MIND THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE FODDER BALANCE, THE CRUCIAL ELEMENT OF WHICH IS CEREALS. THE STATE WILL TAKE MEASURES TO IMPROVE THAT BALANCE.

The 15th Central Committee Plenum indicated what those measures should be. Quite briefly they can be reduced to the following statements: To gather and preserve whatever is edible and green; to exploit every hectare of cultivated land in order to increase fodder cultivation; and to use every kilogram of fodder wisely and thriftily.

THE POLITBURO DREW ATTENTION TO THE NEED TO EXPAND THE SOWING OF SECONDARY CROPS ON POST-HARVEST FIELDS SO THAT THE AREA OF SUCH CROPS IS TWICE AS LARGE AS IN THE PAST YEAR. IT ALSO STRESSED THAT, BECAUSE OF A DIFFICULT FODDER SITUATION IN EVERY RURAL PARISH AND VILLAGE, THE PRODUCTION OF SILAGED FODDER SHOULD BE INCREASED AND THE LARGEST POSSIBLE AMOUNTS OF FODDER SHOULD BE AMASSED FOR THE WINTER. SUMMER MONTHS SHOULD ALSO BE USED FOR INTENSIFICATION OF CATTLE BREEDING.

Although those instructions concern primarily agricultural workers, they are not restricted to them alone. All sectors of the national economy and all services and institutions connected with food production directly or indirectly must participate in implementing them. There is no doubt whatever that the government's lines of action are consistent with the feelings and attitudes of most farmers.

WE SHOULD BEAR IN MIND, HOWEVER, THAT AGRICULTURE IS A SPECIAL SECTOR OF PRODUCTION. WHILE HARVESTING THIS YEAR'S YIELDS, WE MUST GIVE THOUGHT TO NEXT YEAR'S YIELDS. THAT IS WHY CARRYING OUT SOWING WITHIN THE BEST POSSIBLE AGRICULTURAL DEADLINES IS AN IMPORTANT TASK. EFFECTIVE SOWING AND OTHER FALL WORK IS A CONDITION FOR ACHIEVING GOOD YIELDS NEXT YEAR.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION TO CONCENTRATE ON EXPORTS

LD070906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Implementation of this year's plan of industrial production involves giving preferential treatment to production for the market and for export in comparison with industrial production as a whole. Let us look for a moment at the production for export. In the first half of this year it was 2 percent higher than in the same period of last year but at the same time it is no less than 6.8 percent less than the planned production for export in accordance with the national social and economic plan.

Exports are important to our country not only because of the already achieved standard of social and economic development or our share in the international division of labor. An increase in exports is above all the only way of providing raw and other materials, fuels and equipment for our economy. Implementation of export tasks, therefore, as far as the quantity, quality and modernity of products is concerned, decides the level of supply to our economy of raw materials and other materials which are important. There is no need, therefore, to convince anybody about the significance of intensifying production for export.

JAROSZEWICZ TOURS FACTORIES, FARMS IN WARSAW

LD032040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, visited the capital's voivodship of Warsaw today. Accompanied by the administrators of the voivodship--Alojzy Karkoszka, Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, and Jerzy Majewski, mayor of the capital city of Warsaw--he visited the team of the Baniocha agricultural production cooperative in Gora Kalwaria Parish. Despite having rather poor soil, the unit attains good results. The premier visited a greenhouse, cattle sheds and a processing plant, and also acquainted himself with the state of preparations for the commissioning of one of the four dairy farms which are at present under construction in the metropolitan voivodship, and which are forming what is known as the "dairy ring" around Warsaw.

The premier also visited the Polkolor factory for color television tubes at Piaseczno, where he called in at the production sections. As you know, the factory was handed over for technological trial runs before national day on 22 July.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz also visited the construction site of the Scout Aquatic Center for the capital's troop of the Union of Polish Scouts at Cypel Czerniakowski.

RCP AKTIVIST DELEGATION VISITS USSR, TALKS HELD

AU061642 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 6 Aug 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of RCP Aktivists led by Ion Circei, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Prahova Country Party Committee, paid a vist to the Soviet Union for an exchange of experience. The delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee, at ministries, research institutes and enterprises in Moscow and the Bashkir Autonomous SSR, and learned about the activities of party bodies and organizations active in the oil and gas industry.

At the end of the visit, the delegation was received by Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In a friendly atmosphere, the two sides emphasized the importance of meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhenv, and described the recent award of the Lenin Order to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as a fresh sign of appreciation for the RCP secretary general's contribution to developing the friendship and cooperation between Romania and the USSR, and as proof of the mutual esteem between the Romanian and Soviet peoples.

DEPUTY PREMIER OPREA RECEIVES SOVIET RADIO MINISTER

AU041547 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 4 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy premier of the government, this morning received Pleshakov, minister of the radio industry of the Soviet Union. The two sides discussed matters pertaining to futher developing Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation and collaboration, expecially in the radio-technical field.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON RECENT CEAUSESCU-BREZHNEV MEETING

AU031022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 3 Aug 79 AU

["An Important Moment in the Development of the Romanian-Soviet Relations of Friendship and Collaboration"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/8/1979--The recent talks in Crimea between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev, "SCINTEIA" of August 3 considers, concluded with most positive results. The interview between the two party and state leaders is considered, by the organ of the C.C. of the R.C.P., as an important contribution to the deepening of Romanian-Soviet relations, to the cause of unity and collaboration, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Referring to the ever more ascending course of bilateral relations on various planes--political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural--as well as in the sphere of international life, "SCINTEIA" writes: This demonstrates the fruitful character of the Romanian-Soviet collaboration grounded on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, of fully equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, solidarity and comradely assistance.

Mentioning that the two party and state leaders informed each other on the problems of socialist and communist construction in Romania and in the Soviet Union, that they analysed current problems of the development of the Romanian-Soviet relations and of the strengthening of collaboration between the R.C.P. and the C.P.S.U., "SCINTEIA" highlights the common wish to continuously expand the bilateral collaboration.

Naturally, the economic cooperation plays an important role in expanding Romanian-Soviet relations in general.

The wish to expand the commercial exchanges, to develop and deepen the collaboration in most varied fields of activity was stressed on this occasion too the newspaper writes.

Nowadays, when the arms race reached unprecedented scope jeopardizing world peace and security, the above-mentioned newspaper writes, the fact that the urgent necessity to adopt measures of halting the arms race, to give a consistent, more dynamic and profound character to detente was underlined on the occasion, appears as the expression of an ardent wish of contemporaneity. Undoubtedly, the newspaper considers, this aspiration can be fulfilled by cutting down military expenditures, by making concrete steps on the road of disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, which should meet the vital demands and interests of all nations of the world.

In this context the newspaper mentions that the summit Soviet-American meeting in Vienna and, particularly, the conclusion of the SALT II agreement was appreciated as a positive event. It is well known, the newspaper further writes, that Romania welcomed the signing of the treaty as a constructive step towards the reducing the use of strategic arms between the two signatory states, as an important factor in building up confidence and in securing conditions for a complex and concrete approach of the disarmament problems, as a contribution to the cause of detente in Europe and in the world.

Mentioning the fact that the implementation so far of the documents adopted in Helsinki have not yet met the hopes of the peoples, "SCINTEIA" points to the significant fact that Romania andthe Soviet Union reasserted their determination to intensify their efforts, alongside the other Warsaw treaty member states, all the states participant in the all-European conference, to cooperate in all the fields mentioned in the Final Act, inclusive of the building up of confidence and political detente, through measures of military disengagement. The achievement of such measures would have most positive results. In this context, the newspaper writes, the future Madrid meeting of 1980 will play a special role, whose importance was in fact underlined during the Crimean interview.

The same newspaper also stresses the fact that Romania and the USSR reasserted their solidarity with the struggle of the liberated peoples, of the non-aligned movement against racism against neocolonialist domination.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR

AU032020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 3 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/8/1979--On August 3, President Nicolae Ceausescu received, at Neptun resort, Antonio Novais Machado, ambassador of the Portuguese Republic in Bucharest, on a farewell call on concluding his mission in Romania. On that occasion talks were conducted in a cordial atmosphere.

SCINTEIA CARRIES TEXT OF RCP GREETINGS TO GUYANA PARTY CONGRESS

AU061855 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Greetings message from the Romanian Communist Party to the People's Progressive Party of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana on the latter's 20th party congress--date of message not given]

[Text] To the 20th Congress of the People's Progressive Party [PPP] of Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

On behalf of the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and all our party it, gives us pleasure to extend warm comradely greetings to you, all party members, and to the working people and the friendly Guyana people, together with our feelings of solidarity and friendship and best wishes for success in the progress of this national forum of the PPP.

Your party's congress is taking place under conditions of an intensified struggle by the peoples everywhere, the peoples on the Latin American Continent, for eliminating the policy of domination and national oppression practiced by the imperialist, colonialist, neocolonialist and racist circles and for achieving deep socioeconomic changes favoring the masses, for insuring the right to sovereignly master material and human resources, for democratizing international relations, eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic and political means and establishing a climate of peace and international cooperation.

Our party, which is following with keen interest and feelings of solidarity the PPP's militant activity devoted to achieving the people's ideals for socioeconomic progress, wants to express on this occasion as well its satisfaction with the relations of comradely cooperation established between us, and the hope that they will continue to develop to the benefit of expanding cooperation at various levels between our countries and of strengthening the unity of all revolutionary, progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces and in the interest of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

SCINTEIA COMMENTARY VIEWS WORLD ENERGY PROBLEM

AU031741 [Editorial eport AU] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 2 August on page 6 carries a 1,500-word article by Gh. Cercelescu entitled: "The Energy Problem--a World Problem" concerning the socioeconomic implications of the energy crisis.

The article begins with a boxed-in section which reads:

"A Crisis That Affects All States

"The current energy crisis is one of the most pressing concerns at a world level because of the vital importance of energy resources for the progress of the human civilization. Oil consumption and requirements exceed by far oil production; that is the situation. The unbalance puts pressure on crude oil prices which, as is known, increased 60 percent in the first half of this year alone.

"The crisis has an objective nature. It does not take into consideration the nature of social relations, of the relations of production; it affects all countries, irrespective of their system, degree of development, size, or economic potential; it affects capitalist countries, socialist countries and developing countries. Scarce energy resources cause increased production costs and affect the overall economic development and consequently raise a number of social problems.

"However, in this very field one can note that the effects are especially obvious where there exist old relations of production based on injustice and exploitation and where there exist new relations based on the free work of people with equal rights, that is, in the capitalist and socialist systems. In the Western capitalist countries, the repercussions have generated and bring about extensive inflationary phenomena; the price sprial records great increases month by month or even day by day, while the number of jobless people has reached millions and the production process stagnates or even declines.

"Socialism Offers Better Opportunities For a Solution

"It goes without saying that the energy crisis cannot bypass the socialist countries either, whose national economies are--owing to their increasingly broader participation in the international division of labor--in close interdependence with the economies of the other world countries. However, in socialism there exists the necessary preconditions and possiblities to counteract, to limit and restrict such extensive consequences. Socialism offers better opportunites to deal with the problems and to solve them in keeping with the interests of the working people and the requirements of social development.

"As for the developed capitalist world, existing records show that even the richest countries, even the economically most developed ones are seriously and deeply affected by the consequences of the energy and fuel crisis."

The rest of the article then describes how the energy crisis will lessen the economic growth rate, increase the number of jobless, expand inflation, increase deficits in the balance of payments, raise new obstacles in world trade and stresses that the Third World countries are affected by the crisis to the greatest extent. It also points out that conservation is the most secure and cheapest energy source and that broad economic international cooperation is necessary.

POSITION PAPER FOR LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE PRESENTED

AU061825 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romarian 3 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Text] The document on "The position of the Socialist Republic of Romania regarding the right of access to fishing resources in economic zones" has been presented at the UN Law of the Sea Conference.

The document states that, understanding the desire of the developing riparian states to protect their biological resources in maritime spaces located beyond territorial waters to the benefit of their national economies and of their peoples, Romania was among the first states to favor the sanctioning of the economic zone in the new convention on the law of the sea.

The new institution of the economic zone was designed, in Romania's concept, to insure first and foremost that the developing countries interests are protected against the irrational and excessive exploitation of the biological riches in the given zones and thus contribute to narrowing the existing economic gap in the world.

For this purpose, the sovereign right of the riparians state regarding the exploration and exploitation, the conservation and administration of biological resources and a number of spheres in the field of scientific research and of combatting pollution must be recognized. At the same time, it is the obligation of these states to cooperate, on an equitable basis, with other states in exploiting and conserving biological resources in the given zone in conformity with bilateral, subregional and regional agreements. The conclusion of such agreements must not be left to the discretion of the riparian state, but is an obligation stipulated in the new convention. These agreements must specify reasonable conditions for access (fees, authorized haul and so forth).

Consequently, the economic zone must not belong absolutely to the one who has declared it. [paragraph continues]

Through the establishment of such zones, Romania, and a great number of other states, does not understand that a new territorial division of the globe's maritime spaces must be carried out that will become territories of the riparian state.

Romania, a socialist developing country, is at a disadvantage from a geographical viewpoint since it is located at a semiclosed sea (the Black Sea) which is poor in biological resources. It also is located in a subregion poor in such resources.

In actual fact, the entire Mediterranean-Black Sea area is characterized by low productivity. The fishing potential is less than 35 percent of the consumption by the riparian states and, given the prospects of the demographic increase by 1985, it will serve only some 25 percent of the requirements of mankind's consumption.

The document further states that, despite the numerous concrete porposals forwarded by the Romanian delegation and other delegations at the preceding sessions, the new negotiation text does not envisage the access right of those countries which are at a disadvantage from geographical viewpoint to other areas except to those in which they are located, although in the past they enjoyed the right to such access.

On the basis of the current proposals in the predraft convention, these countries would cease to have access to the fishing resources in the economic zones of other states, while countries bordering on long stretches of maritime spaces rich in fishing resources would gain disproportionate advantages in this field of the world economy. Romania believes that such a situation is not equitable. In our country's concept, the same rules and the same legal reasons must be applied in the case of all problems covered by the convention. One must take into consideration the fact that countries bordering on long stretches of seashore and claiming excessive stretches of continental shelf cite the rights gained and when other states put forward the fishing rights gained, such arguments are disregarded and this harms important interests of certain states.

Therefore, Romania proposed that the access right of the countries that are at a disadvantage from a geographical viewpoint in other areas should be plainly stipulated in the predraft convention.

The proposal envisages the satisfactory solution of the interests of the countries at a disadvantage from a geographical viewpoint, and especially of the interests of the developing countries located in regions and subregions which are poor in natural resources.

The solution of this problem--the document states in conclusion--is a question of principle designed to avoid any discrimination, especially of the developing countries, in the field of ocean fishing. Giving these countries a preferential status in all fields of international economic relations is a generally recognized principle by all states and this principle must be appropriately applied also within the framework of exploiting maritime biological resources.

SCINTEIA DISCUSSES NEGATIVE INFLUENCES FROM ABROAD

AU031517 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Aug 79 pp 1,4 AU

[Victor Birladeanu article: "All Their Lives Faithful Sons of Their Fatherland, in the Service of the Flourishing of Their Native Soil--The Place of Their Own Fulfillment"]

[Excerpt] It goes without saying that on our road to the future we also encounter difficulties, obstacles and hardships. A work of such scope as socialist construction cannot be likened to a stroll along a smooth concrete road. [paragraph continues]

Certainly sometimes negative international economic phenomena, which do not spare anyone and which we cannot escape, as for instance the current energy crisis, also have repercussions on our country. However, life shows that what is characteristic in our country is the concern and preoccupation to solve the problems, not at the expense of the working people, but in keeping with their basic interests on the basis of measures designed to insure that certain sacrifices will be followed by appropriate compensations, so that the party program of improving the people's living standard will not be affected.

Especially when we can look optimistically to the future, when we are convinced that everything we have proposed will be implemented, the siren is sounded by those Western reactionary circles, often hostile agencies, which, by making use of corrupt elements, shrilly try to slander the efforts made by the Romanian people and to inveigle immature minds with the illusion of a cardboard paradise. However, there is no place where the turncoat, the refugee, the exile can enjoy the regard and esteem of his fellow beings; he is not only viewed as an intruder, but also as a loafer, as a man one cannot depend on. To fall prey to such enticements does not only mean to spoil one's own destiny, but also to give up what is dearest in a man's life--the fatherland. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has stressed: "We are struggling to develop the feeling of revolutionary patriotism, so that each citizen will devote all his energy and creative capability to Socialist Romania's material and cultural flourishing and that no one will look to somewhat warmer places elsewhere and aspire to an easier life which he might find ready-made provided, certainly, that he betrays his fatherland or that he joins the tirade of slandering his own people, socialism and the country's freedom and independence."

A high commandment of the intensive educational-political activity the party bodies and organizations must carry out is to instill into the conscience of each citizen in the fatherland the pride in continuing the bright and progressive traditions of our people on a new level of their assertion in history and in contributing with all their strength to the country's advance toward its bright future.

Deeply aware of their great revolutionary and patriotic responsibility, millions of citizens in Romania are rallying all their creative energy at this time to welcome the great event--the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation--with new and excellent successes and to increase the prestige our fatherland enjoys today throughout the world and to guarantee the fatherland a bright future of well-being and prosperity--communism.

CORRECTIONS, ADDITIONS TO MINISTRY OF TOURISM REPORT ON FUEL MEASURES

The following corrections and additions to the item entitled "Ministry of Tourism Reiterates Fuel Measures, Addresses Problems" published in the 3 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages H3-H4, are taken from Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on August, page 3:

Page H3, second paragraph, line four should read: "... or juridical persons from abroad, for trucks or for intercity buses will..." replacing [words indistinct]

Page H3, replace third paragraph with:

"When entering the country, at border crossings, foreign tourists will be issued fuel coupons on the basis of standard vouchers supplied by the tourist organizations of the given countries and in accordance with the quantity limits envisaged by those vouchers.

"Foreign tourists will be able to use the fuel supply coupons at any gasoline station throughout the country.

"3. The fuel supply coupon discount for given countries will be periodically settled with the other country by exchanging fuels or other goods of an equivalent economic value or in convertible currency in accordance with the conventions that will be concluded with those countries by relevant bodies."

FINANCIAL AID OFFERED TO NICARAGUA, RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED

LD061722 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Texts] Belgrade, August 6 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Government today decided to extend 250 thousand dollars in financial aid to the people of Nicaragua. The aid is to be used for humanitarian purposes as a contribution of the Yugoslav people to alleviating the grave consequences left behind by the Somoza dictatorship.

The Yugoslav Government and the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua have, interested in developing friendly relations and cooperation, agreed to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries.

MACEDONIAN CULTURAL EVENTS, PERSONALITIES DEFENDED

Struga Poetry Festival

LD052222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1919 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

["Who Is Bothered by 'Struga Poetry Evenings' and Why?"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Skopje--This is the title of a commentary published in today's NOVA MAKEDONIJA in connection with the greater Bulgarian nationalistic statement by Bulgarian writers, who have taken the forthcoming cultural manifestation of Struga poetry evenings as the ground for--as the paper writes--a crude, overt and tendentious attack on independent, nonalined, self-managing Socialist Yugoslavia.

This well-known world festival of poets from all corners of the world and of every color and race, regardless of their political, ideological and aesthetic convictions, will also mark this year, among other things, the 70th anniversary of Nikola Vapcarov's birth, who, the Bulgarian writers in their statement--published by all Bulgarian papers--assert is "a Bulgarian by his national consciousness and affiliation." They also say that "Nikola Vapcarov [Bulgarian spelling is Vaptsarov] is the pride of the Bulgarian people."

In this connection NOVA MAKEDONIJA asks: "Why has this statement by Bulgarian writers been written, with what aims and intentions and in whose interest? Simply, not only to "prove" that Vapcarov, a poet from Pirin Macedonia, is not of Macedonian nationality but, more than that, to demonstrate to the Bulgarian public--and if possible also further afield to the world cultural public--that Yugoslavia hides its "unclean" political goals and territorial claims toward Bulgaria behind "innocent" literary international manifestations.

The paper stresses that the Yugoslav public has become accustomed to such "surprises" from individual and collective signatories of various appeals, documents, statements, and such like in neighboring Bulgaria. With these and other similarly devised provocations--the Skopje daily adds--anti-Yugoslav tunes are often sung. However, when and at what time? By some rule devised beforehand, anti-Yugoslav intonations come from Bulgaria when significant events are taking place; when Yugoslavia with its active and recognized peace-loving policy, as a member of the family of nonalined countries, merely corroborates its prestige and respect; when it is at the center of attention of significant world events; and when, on its domestic scene, too, it is making serious efforts toward the country's socialist construction.

The paper recalls that anti-Yugoslav attacks in Bulgaria took place before and after the 11th Congress of the LCY, before the ministerial conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade and now again, before the sixth summit of the nonalined countries in Havana. This time the role of the anti-Yugoslav mouthpiece has been taken on by the Bulgarian Writers Union.

The paper openly holds it against Sofia for having frequently come out in a declarative manner for good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia, while in practice it has taken the opposite steps. It goes on to note that as a rule the grounds are sought to attack--in line with some well-worn recipe--Yugoslavia and its international policy, and to distort historical truths only "to prove" the national Bulgarian spirit of the Macedonian population in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Dealing with the content of the works by Bulgarian writers, the author of the commentary, Ilija Zafirovski, stresses that this content does not reveal anything new about that which has been known for a long time. But he does severely reproach the authors of the statement for indirectly calling on the participants in the Struga poetry evenings from abroad to boycott this international poetry review because it--no more and no less--has hidden "political aims that are dangerous for peace." Thus poets from all over the world who have been invited to take part in this review are asked not to be accomplices to a "deceit" that is being committed "before the eyes of the whole world."

At the end of the commentary the paper expresses its astonishment over the fact that a purely poetical gathering, one that is widely known in the world and that represents a bridge of friendship between poets and peoples of the whole world, is being turned into a political instrument.

Defense of Poet Vapcarov

LD031643 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Sofia--Yet again an anti-Yugoslav "burst of fire" has been "fired" from the pages of the Bulgarian press. Concocted, as before, in the "a la Sofia" manner (a concoction of lies, forgeries and imputations) it merits hardly any attention, except as a further illustration of Bulgaria's "good-neighborly intentions" and, perhaps even more, to maintain the continuity as regards these "intentions."

The "originality" of the latest slanderous "concoction" from Sofia lies in the fact that use is made in attacking Yugoslavia of the name of the well-known poet Nikola Vapcarov, born in Pirin, Macedonia, who was executed in June 1942 by none other than the Bulgarian fascist authorities. It goes without saying that the forthcoming international manifestation--the Struga poetry evenings--during which the 70th anniversary of Nikola Vapcarov's birth will be marked at the end of this month, was used as a pretext for the attack.

Though many people--and not only in Bulgaria--are familiar with Vapcarov's poem in which he says that the land he treads is not his own, the Bulgarian writers' statement, published by all the Sofia papers, tries to prove the opposite, that Vapcarov is "Bulgarian by virtue of national consciousness and belonging." In an effort to produce "documentary evidence" for all this, use is made of the kind of "proof" which "forces" one more to smile drily at the lack of taste and at the shallowness of the imputations than to feel the need for a dignified reply.

After all, what can one say about the use of a statement by Vapcarov's mother, out of whom in her hold age and with one foot in the grave, the Bulgarian authorities have dragged an expression of "amazement" at the fact that some others (Skopje) are also interested in translating her son's works, as if he had been able to publish his peotry in other languages under tsarist Bulgaria. Vapcarov's brother, Boris, has also been "dragged out" and too is amazed that anyone should question Vapcarov's belonging to Bulgaria. Looking further back, however, takes us back to June 1950 when, speaking as secretary of the district party organization in Blagoevgrad District at the third conference of Bulgarian communists, he stated word for word that "the population of the Prin District is an entirely Macedonian population," and that the basic tasks of the party organization in the district were determined, among other things, by the "Macedonian character of its population." Moreover, during the unveiling of a monument in honor of Goce Delcev in Blagoevgrad (in August 1955), Boris said that Goce had been the "most popular and beloved leader of the Macedonian people and the most brightly shining and towering figure in the Macedonian national liberation movement." Later on, Boris "turned his fur-lined coat" and first made a political and then a diplomatic career.

With a total lack of moderation the assistance was also sought of the poet Mladen Isaev, who was at one time in jail (as a communist) together with Nikola Vapcarov. However, he got out alive (how?) and at the funeral of Nikola's mother he made a speech inbued with deep anti-Macedonian sentiments.

However, not even such a tasteless and transparent rigmarole of forgeries as this prevented Bulgarian writers from drawing very "far-reaching" and "historical" conclusions of Yugoslavia's foreign policy and policy toward its neighbors. All this, it goes without saying, with the "best intentions."

MACEDONIAN HISTORY SERIES CARRIED IN POLITIKA

AU031006 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 28 July, page 6 carries the first installment of a series of articles by Dr Ivan Katardziev entitled "The Struggle for the Development and Assertion of the Macedonian Nation." The first installment is preceded by the following introductory note:

"In this series of articles the author portrays the development of the Macedonian nation from the beginning of the 19th century to the establishment of the Macedonian state within the framework of Socialist Yugoslavia. The 35th anniversary of the Macedonian state will be celebrated on 2 August this year.

"The series of articles is written on the basis of original archival materials and is the result of a study of several years of history of the Macedonian people in the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th century. This series of articles set forth for the first time the positions of the Comintern and the Balkan Communist Federation on the existence of the Macedonian nation. A report by prominent Macedonian poet Nikola Vapcarov, submitted on the occasion of forming the Macedonian literary circle in Sofia in 1938, is also presented to the general public for the first time."

The first, 1,200-word installment is entitled "The Birth of National Movements in the Balkans" and deals with the development of national movements in the Balkans in the 19th century, the struggle of the Macedonian people against the Greek patriarchate and for the reestablishment of an independent Ohrid archbishopric and with the Kresnen uprising against the Turks in Macedonia in 1878. This uprising the author says, was "a negation of both the Berlin Treaty and the San Stefano Treaty which allocated Macedonia to greater Bulgaria."

The second, 1,000-word, installment entitled "Great Scope of the Krusevo Republic," carried by POLITIKA on 29 July on page 5 , reviews the Ilinden uprising in Macedonia in 1903, the establishment of the Krusevo Republic, the Balkans wars and World War I, and the subsequent division of the Macedonian territory among Greece, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, the formation of the Macedonian national-revolutionary movement and the Comintern interest in it.

The third, 900-word, installment entitled "The Macedonian National-Revolutionary Movement and the Comintern," carried by POLITIKA on 30 July on page 6, deals with the pressure exerted by the Comintern after 1920 through the Balkan Communist Federation on the Balkan communist parties to accept the Macedonian national movement as an independent national factor in the Balkans and quotes parts of a resolution adopted by the sixth conference of the Balkan Communist Federation on the future of Macedonia and Thrace. Katardziev then reviews the subsequent contacts between the Comintern and the Macedonian National-Revolutionary Movement and says that the result of the cooperation between the two organizations was an improved ideopolitical platform on the development of the Macedonian National-Revolutionary Movement and its transformation into the International Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (United).

The fourth, 1,400-word, installment entitled "The Resolution 'on the Problem of the Macedonian Nation,'" carried by POLITIKA on 31 July on page 6, reviews the events leading to the adoption of the Comintern resolution on the International Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (United) and cites some parts of the resolution protesting against the national oppression of the Macedonians and urging the International Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (United) to organize and lead the struggle against oppression.

The fifth, 800-word, installment entitle "The Macedonian Problem--A part of the Proletarian Revolution," carried by POLITIKA on 1 August on page 6, reviews the developments in 1934 during which the Comintern urged the communists parties of the Balkan countries to change their policy toward national groups and the debate held in the Yugoslav Communist Party on forming communist parties of Slovenia and Croatia, and eventually also of Macedonia.

SLOVENIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DECISION ON PRICES EXPLAINED

LD061815 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

["Fixing of Price Ceiling Does Not Mean Freezing of Prices"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Ljubljana--The Slovenian Executive Council decision of 3 August on the fixing of a ceiling on prices of industrial and agricultural products, services, retail prices and living costs is a specific and necessary way of halting the rise in prices within the republic's competence. It is not a question of a classic price freeze, which is characterized by a ban on increases in the prices of a certain product in a set period of time, but of a restriction on price increases until a change in prices is made according to fixed procedure within the framework of maximum prices of industrial products, services and retail prices and prices of food products. Such a decision was made incumbent upon the republic by the decisions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces and also by the recent decision of the Federal Executive Council on the basis of agreement reached by the republics and provinces on amendments and addenda to the agreement on price policy this year.

In accordance with this addended document, prices of industrial products in December 1979 may be 13 percent greater in comparison with December of last year; agricultural products, 18 percent greater; services, 17 percent greater; and retail prices and food prices, 19 percent greater. According to data for Slovenia for June of this year, as prices of industrial products in Slovenia were 4 percent lower, prices of agricultural products 6 percent lower and retail and good prices 5 to 6 percent lower, this means in practice that price increases in these areas within the competence of the republic and municipalities are still possible within the framework of the planned maximum limits of the addended agreement of the republics and provinces. This is the essence of today's exposition by Aleksandar Skraban, deputy chairman of the republican Committee for the Market and Prices, given at a press conference in which he expounded on the essence of the Slovenian Executive Council decision.

According to him, the rights of all specialized pricing organs (from the federal to the republican and to the municipal) are restricted in implementing these decisions and the granting of agreement for further increases in prices, and thence the responsibility, has been transferred to the executive councils of sociopolitical communities.

Finally, the third specific feature of the decision on the fixing of a price ceiling lies in the fact that prices which were in force on 3 August of this year are to be maintained insofar as they were based on valid regulations. This means that all prices which were not in accordance with the valid regulations on 3 August will not apply.

To insure the consistent implementation of these measures, which will be in force until the end of the year--which is the extent of the validity of the agreement of the republics and provinces on price policy--Slovenia advocates in particular that criteria be established according to which further price increases within the competence of the federation, republic and municipality will be realized. These criteria will be fixed in the republic before 15 September.

The meaning of these measures, Skraban went on to emphasize, is to insure the further development of those branches of industry (in particular the processing industries) which have been most affected by price changes on the world market and which cannot be protected by internal measures. The Executive Council, for its part, has put forward to the Federal Executive Council a series of additional measures, and within the scope of its rights and obligations will also establish measures to insure unhindered supplies of essential products, especially agricultural products, to working people and citizens.

CROATIAN OFFICIAL QUOTED ON EDITORIAL POLICY IN WRITTEN MEDIA

LD032128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--"The Socialist Alliance believes that the written public media must become a form of activity of all organized socialist forces. To understand that the written public media represent a form of this activity, the attitude of all organized socialist forces towards such media must also automatically change. This means that editing the written public media must be coordinated in such a way as to make them reflect the unified policy of all these organized forces. This is also the reason for the demand that the Socialist Alliance as the front and not as a separate organization should be the originator of all political informative written public media."

This was stated by Milan Rakas, member of the Presidium of the Conference of the SAWP of Croatia, in his talks with the journalists of the Zagreb VECERNJI LIST. The topic of the meeting was: changes in the editorial policy and the forms of implementing these changes. The Saturday issue of VECERNJI LIST carries these talks in full.

Rakas went on to define that the editorial policy of the written public media must be the expression of the activity of editorial organs whose members are delegated from the entire front, from all its parts. In his assessment this will represent the greatest change in editorial policy in the attempt to transform the public information media into forms of activity by all organized socialist forces within the front. "An editorial policy thus conceived," Rakas went on, "will do away with the present situation in which at times the contents of our media look as if they are rooting for someone or somebody, as if they are newspapers of various parties. Thus, the editorial policy must fully reflect the unified policy of the League of Communists.

POLITIKA REVIEWS RECENT DRUG SMUGGLING CASES

AU042130 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jul 79 p 10 AU

[B. Jankovic report--foreign names as published]

[Summary] Last year, a total of 2,439 kilograms of hashish and 32 kilograms of heroin were confiscated on the Yugoslav borders. At the same time, 66 vehicles used in smuggling were confiscated.

It was recently reported that Belgrade Secretariat for Internal Affairs inspectors intercepted a group of Iranian smugglers with 292 kilograms of hashish in their Teheran-registered truck.

At the beginning of this year, 582 kilograms of hashish were found by Dimitrovgrad customs inspectors in a West German truck driven by Burgard Heling of Essen.

Klements R. Alan, an Englishman, has been caught at the Bogorodica border checkpoint at Gengelija trying to smuggle in 625 kilograms of hashish in his Scania truck.

Franc Kenig and Barbara Sulc arrived from Amsterdam to take over a van parked at the Belgrade airport. A boat was fastened to the roof of the van, which the pair drove to Sremska Nitrovica to await further instructions. There the van was searched by inspectors who found 400 kilograms of hashish hidden in the boat.

"Drug smuggling has recently become a more and more organized business and individuals are just executors of given tasks, as was the case of Kenig and Sulc. Whole organizations are behind them, taking care of the purchasing, transportation and resale." In some cases plans are changed at the last minute. That happened to the aforementioned Iranian smugglers who drove their truck for 2 weeks from one parking place to another.

Some time ago, smugglers chose an abandoned house near the village of Bodrovci near Zagreb to hide 18 kilograms of hashish oil. The hashish was concealed inside three old tires, which the smugglers hoped would attract nobody's attention.

In the village of Lemenik near Sisak, 525 kilograms of hashish were found in a disused well. It was later established that the hashish had been left there 2 years earlier.